THE

Moderation *and* Loyalty

OF THE

DISSENTERS,

EXEMPLIFY'D

From the Hiſtorians, and other Writers of their own PARTY, as well as from their late PROCEEDINGS.

Humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of both Houſes of Parliament; and addreſs'd to the Clergy of the Church of England, *as by Law Eſtabliſh'd.*

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PArdon me, if I presume to present you with a Naked and Historical Account of that pious and glorious Reformation our *Church* and *State* underwent in the Reign of our late Protestant *Dissenters*, of famous Memory.

And as Time is the Mother of Truth, so past Ages are the best Glass to those to come; for Mutations in Governments, as well as in natural Bodies, proceed by a leading Connection of Causes and Effects.

Here is neither need or possibility of rendering Things worse than they were by Partiallity and Discant; for as it is one of the foulest Pieces of Story that ever yet came to light, and of the most audacious Affronts to the Laws of God and Man, the Duties of common Faith, Humanity, Order, and Religion, that ever yet was offer'd in the *Face* of the Sun; so I have, in this Summary of these Oppressions, very honestly left the Actors themselves to be their own Historians, and without any Malevolent Construction expos'd them to be try'd by their own Records.

And for the Truth of what is here set down I

remit my ſelf to the Credit of their Journals; that is to ſay, to *Ruſhworth*'s and *Huſband*'s Collections, and to *Scobell*'s *Acts and Ordinances*; unto which I ſhall refer ye, and you ſhall there ſee the bleſſed Fruits of a *Union* of *Diſſenters* in King *Charles* the Firſt's time, and to what end they ſo United, *viz.* 'Twas in order to make a thorough Reformation both in *Church* and *State*.

There you may behold Monarchy reduc'd within the Bounds of Law; the King made a glorious Prince in his Perſon, and his Dignity plentifully provided for; his People ſettled in Peace, and his Royal Revenue in Plenty; you ſhall there underſtand the pious meaning of moderating the Exorbitant Power of the Biſhops; clearing the Service of God of Anti-Chriſtian Ceremonies, and Humane Innovations, and ſetting up that which they call a Painful, Conſcientious, and Glorious Miniſtry in the Land.

You ſhall there learn what it is for the Subjects to be ſecur'd, in their *Lives*, *Liberties*, *Conſciences*, and *Eſtates*; for you'll find in the holy Idiom, That when a Man is Impriſon'd, Tranſplanted, put to Death, Sequeſter'd, Plunder'd, his *Perſon*, *Life*, and *Eſtate* is ſaid (for ſo much) to be *ſecur'd*, and ſo is his *Conſcience*, when he comes to be Immur'd betwixt four Walls, for not taking the *Covenant*.

You will ſee there what is intended by ſecuring the Perſon of the *King*, and his *Revenue*, *Church-Lands*, *Delinquents Eſtates*, &c. and according to the *Diſſenters Lexicon*, the true State of *eaſying* the People.

Were they not eas'd of their *Liberties*, their *Fortunes*, their *Lives*, their *Governours*, and their *Teachers*? What a Bleſſing it was to have a Wanton, and a Plethorick Nation eas'd of matter of *Ninety Millions of Money*, beſides *By-blows*? And in ſhort, what can be a greater Eaſe to any Man, than to have nothing left him either to looſe, or to care for? And then a *bleſſed Aſſembly* of pious *Divines* at laſt for his *Confeſſors*, to abſolve

absolve him, for the Contempt of *God* and his *Commandments*? And who but the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* ſtill, for the Heirs and Executors upon this wonderful Revolution to all Changes of Government. *It is far from our Purpoſe or Deſire*, ſays the Remonſtrance, (Ruſhworth's *Col.* Part 3. Vol. 1. Fol. 450.) *to let looſe the Golden Rein of Diſcipline and Government in Church*, &c.) *Our Intentions is only to reduce within Bounds the exorbitant Power which the Prelates have aſſum'd unto themſelves, ſo contrary to the Word of God, and the Laws of the Land; to which end we paſs'd the Bill* for the removing of them from Temporal Power and Imployments, (and now remember that the *Lawyers* refuſe to take the *Chancellor*'s Place, becauſe they won't execute it out of Charity as the Biſhops did, unleſs there is 8000*l.* a Year belonging to it; or at leaſt for fear of being turn'd out of it, it being grown ſo precarious) *that ſo the better they might, with Meekneſs, apply themſelves to the Charge of their Functions.* Page *ibid.* Well! And what was the Buſineſs all this while? *Only the preſerving the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom from the malicious Deſigns of the Popiſh Party.* Ruſh. P. 3. Vol. 1. fol. 438.) And what were the Remonſtrances next? *Only his Majeſty's moſt humble and faithful Subjects, the* Commons *in the preſent Parliament then Aſſembled*; Fol. *ibid.* What might be the drift of ſuch a Rabble of Calumnies crouded up into that Remonſtrance? *The Government wanted mending*, it ſeems: And if his Majeſty wou'd but have minded his own private Buſineſs, and left them to manage all Matters of State: *We doubt not*, ſay they, *but God will Crown this Parliament with ſuch Succeſs as ſhall be the Beginning and Foundation of more Honour and Happineſs to his Majeſty than ever yet was enjoy'd by any of his Predeceſſors.* Ruſh. P. 3. V. 1. fol. *Dit.* And to wheedle the King to a compliance, they proteſt, *That they are ſo far from altering the Fundamental Conſtitution and Government of this Kingdom, by* King, Lords, *and* Commons, *that their only Deſire is his Majeſty's*

Conſent to ſettle ſuch Powers in the Two Houſes *as they can confide in.* (Their *Declaration of 17th Apr.* 1646.)

I ſhall not need to tell you the Kindneſs theſe People had for the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, when only *Papiſt*, and the Canonical Sons of the *Church of England*, (under the notion of *Church Papiſt*) were exempted from time to time out of all their Diſpenſations: And not only the *Epiſcopal Clergy*, but the *Service-Book* it ſelf, and all the Friends, both of the Order and Diſcipline, caſt out of all Terms of Chriſtian Accommodation. The pretext was *Popery* too: But ſo ſoon as ever they had got the Prey in the Foot, but they preſently lay'd down their *Religion* and took up the *Booty*; and their Oſtentation of *Loyalty* concluded in the ſubverſion of the *Monarchy*, as, under the colour of a *Reforming Zeal*, they overturn'd the *Church*.

And let not any pretend to qualify the Crime by acquitting themſelves of an actual Hand in the *horrid Regicide*, or in giving Advice upon that ſingle Point; the *Majeſty* of the King was Murther'd in that very Remonſtrance; and Doctrine and Deſign of it lay'd open the Way in a direct Line from the Pen to the Scaffold.

But they themſelves, in the Thrid of their own Actions are the beſt Expoſiters of their Thoughts and Deſigns; ſo that, without any further Comment, I ſhall only recommend you to the fact of their Proceedings, as it ſtands upon Record in their own Writings; wherein I have been ſo far from forcing any thing beyond the Clear Import, and Meaning of it; that I have been Partial rather on the other Hand in repreſenting it leſs than I have found it.

When you ſhall plainly ſee, and thoroughly conſider the miſerable Proſpect of Wickedneſs and Slavery, that I ſet before you. If Mr. *Baxter*, or his Saints ſhould riſe out of their Graves, and tell ye what they ſuffer in another World, for what they did in this, neither *wou'd you believe them tho' coming from*

from the Dead: If after all this you remain insensible of so fair a Warning.

The Pious and Glorious Reformation.

I Think it wont be at all foreign to my Purpose, before I commence to Treat of this Pious and Glorious Reformation, if I, at this time, first let you into the design'd end of his Majesty, King *Charles* the First's calling that unfortunate Parliament in the Year 1640; nor will any thing better set this Matter in its truer light than what he was pleas'd to say to the *Two Houses* at their first meeting.

The King's Speech. —— My Lords, *The Knowledge I had of the Design of my* Scottish *Subjects, was the cause of my calling the last (not this) Assembly of Parliament, wherein, had I been believ'd, I sincerely think that Things had not fallen out as now we see. But it is no wonder that Men are so slow to believe, that so great a Sedition should be rais'd on so little a Ground. But now, my Lords and Gentlemen, the Honour and Safety of this Kingdom lying so near at Stake, I am resolved to put my self clearly on the Love and Affections of my* English *Subjects, as those of my Lords that waited on me at* York, *may very well remember I there declar'd,* &c. Rush. *Coll. Part* 3. *Vol.* 1, *Fol.* 11, 12.

Now, pray let's consider this part of his Majesty's Speech; the King says, *The knowledge he had of the Designs of his* Scottish *Subjects, were the cause of his calling the last Parliament:* And now it wont be amiss to let you into those Designs: They were resolv'd to raise an unnatural War against their Prince; and in order thereunto, did Invaid his Kingdom of *England.*

But, as his Majesty says, *had he then been believ'd:* Why then the said Plot had been utterly spoil'd; but there lay the mistake; for the Faction of Both Kingdoms were so deep in the Mistery, and therefore they were resolv'd not to believe what he said.

And we may alſo remember there was ſo ſweet an Harmony, and ſo regular an Underſtanding between them, (that altho' the Frontier Towns of *England* were very ſtrongly Guarded, and able enough to have kept out five times the number of the *Scottiſh* Enemies) yet, by agreement, they were let in without ſtriking a ſtroke for them; ſo true to their Principles of Diſobedience they were.

But the King at laſt comes to this Parliament for ſuccour, and tells 'em, *That he's reſolv'd to put himſelf clearly on the Love and Affections of his* Engliſh *Subjects now.* And pray let's ſee how Honourable they deal with him? 'Tis true, he rely'd ſo long on them, that it was to no purpoſe, for they were reſolv'd not to forgo ſo ſweet a Morſel, as the Ruin of the Kingdom; for they were ready to divide the Stakes, and when it came to the upſhot, they plunder'd the *King*, the *Church*, and the *State* ſweetly; and there were none found to ſtand ſo titely for its Honour, the true Intereſt and Safety thereof, as his Majeſty, and thoſe worthy Perſons that did adhere to the *Royal Cauſe*, in that glorious, tho' unfortunate, Undertaking.

But how came the Kingdom's Safety and Honour to be near at Stake, as the King is pleas'd to obſerve in his Speech, *The Nation to this Day are bound to curſe thoſe belliſh crafty Politicians, thoſe poor neceſſited Courtiers, that were the covert Vipers in the Graſs.* Theſe had their Fortunes to make, and their Families to raiſe out of the King, the Church and Kingdom's Ruin; for it was not a *Stafford*, or a *Laud*, that publickly ſuffer'd, were the Agreſſors; but the greateſt were ſuch as privately ſat behind the Curtain (as they did in King *James* the 2*d*'s Time) that firſt adviſed, then plotted, and at laſt betray'd the whole Matter; and ſuch ſuffer'd only that were not of their Faction, and drove not on their intended Ends. Theſe were they that continually brought ſuch monſtrous Odiums upon the good King's pious Thoughts

and

and Intentions, on Purpoſe to ruin his Perſon and Government both in *Church* and *State*, as the Reader will find in the enſuing Diſcourſe.

But I muſt beg your Pardon, if I a little detain you with an Account of the true Character of this moſt Heroick, Noble, and truly Vertuous Prince.

King *Charles* the Martyr, of ever pious Memory, was a Prince of ſo meek a Spirit, ſo innocently Good, that he preferr'd Peace before War, God before Buſineſs, Honeſty before Profit, none of all his Kingdoms, no not one, being more Holy, more Religious, more Juſt, more Chaſte, nor a better Man, in whom Reign'd Shamefac'dneſs, Modeſty and Patience, taking all Worldly Croſſes in good Part, never gaping after Glory, nor thirſting after Riches, but only ſtudying the Health of his Soul, and the Peace of his Kingdoms, and how to advance the true Worſhip in his Holy Church, as *Drummond* ſaith in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, Fo. 363. This Prince, I ſay, his Virtues, Piety, Goodneſs, and all other his rare Qualities and Endowments, were beſt known to his own Country-men, and *Drummond* himſelf has taken the Pains to ſet 'em forth in his Apologetical Letter, written to a noble Lord the 2d. of *March*, 1635; which, my Reader may obſerve, was long before thoſe extraordinary (tho' unnatural) Characters and Odiums were caſt on him by thoſe pious Saints, in Nature his true Born *Engliſh* Subjects; this I hope, with any honeſt Man, will take off all thoſe black'ning Stories that Spight, Envy, and Malice, all Inherent Qualities of our moderate People, which they have caſt on a Prince ſo truly Vertuous, Noble and Heroick.

This King (I ſay) was of a very eaſy Temper, without any Deſign or Guile; and, poor Gentleman, he thought that every one he intruſted in State Affairs, wou'd have acted as upright and as faithful in all Matters as himſelf: And being of a charitable Diſpoſition, and inclining to enrich his pooreſt and neceſſited

neceſſited Subjects, advanced ſuch Courtiers that they might enrich themſelves and agrandize their Families, and frankly preferr'd ſuch before the reſt, tho' there were others far more deſerving. Theſe finding they had the Prince's Ear upon all Accounts, under took what would moſt anſwer their Profit, tho' never ſo much againſt the King's Honour and Intereſt; they were reſolv'd to ſacrifice *that* to gain their own deſign'd Ends.

Theſe helliſh Politicians had no great Veneration for the Monarchy, as it was eſtabliſh'd in *England*, nor the Hierarchy of the Church of *England*; and being bred up in a Country that always was averſe, and hated the Name of Biſhops in a Church, and joyning their Intereſt with the *Puritan* Faction, here reſolv'd the Ruin of that Order, the *King*, the *Church*, and the *State*; and that you mayn't think I belye the Parties, take this following Story for a Proof of it.

King *James* the Firſt, in a Diſcourſe at *Hampton* Court to the *Preſbatry*, relates this following Story before them, and the Biſhops of the Church of *England*; How that *Knox* and *Buchanan* came to *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, telling her; *That by Right no* Pope *nor* Potentate *whatſoever, had any Superiority over her, in her own Dominions, either in Caſes Civil or Eccleſiaſtical, but that ſhe was ſupream Head in both, and conſtituted by God as the only nurſing Mother of his Church, within her own Kingdom, and therefore conjured her to have a Care of the Evangell of* Chriſt, *as ſhe would anſwer it at the dreadful Day of Judgment.*

She firſt gives them her Ear, and then at laſt her Authority: They make uſe of it in the firſt Place to the pulling down of Biſhops, and exalt themſelves in their Places; and when the Queen expected an abſolute Supremacy, behold, all that this Rabble would allow her was not ſo much as to have one private Chappel for herſelf, nor one Prieſt to ſerve God *according to her own Conſcience.*

She finding her Hopes fruſtrated, and herſelf ſo much deluded,

deluded, endeavours to recall her Authority; she takes up Arms, they oppose her, combat her, beat her out of her Kingdom; She flees into England *for Refuge; They follow her with Invectives; thrust Jealousies into the Queen of* England's *Bosom concerning her; whereupon she was confin'd, and, after a long and tedious Imprisonment, put to Death.*

Thus King *James*, having put a Period to his Discourse, directed to Doctor *Reynolds*, *Knewstubs* and the rest, turns himself to the Bishops of the *Church of England*, and closes this Oration with this Animadversion; *Wherefore, my Lords, the Bishops, I thank you for my Supremacy, for if it were at these Men's Disposals, (meaning the* Presbyterians) *I am very sensible what wou'd become of me*; Which King *Charles* the First experienc'd with a Witness, I think.

However, this free Declaration of the King's at *Hampton* Court, so gall'd the *Presbyterians* of both Nations, *viz.* the *Scotch* and *English*, that no Question but they secretly vow'd Revenge, and joyn'd together, and conspir'd how to bring about the Destruction of the *Monarchy*, the *Church*, and the *State*, which was then carry'd on after that obscure Manner that K. *Charles* makes mention of in his Speech aforesaid.

The *Presbyterians* having, as is plainly said before, united both Kingdoms into one Plot against the *Monarchy*, the *Church*, and the *State*; they then began to act their Hellish Projection, and to compleat their intended Mischief; they first strike in with the *Roman Catholicks*, and pretend a more than ordinary Kindness for them, having consulted that they were a wealthy People, (and themselves very poor) and that they had very great Interest in foreign *Catholick* Courts, thought the most effectual Way to ruin them, the *King*, the *Church*, and the *State* of *England* at once, was, if possible, to prepare a Match betwixt some *Catholick* Princess, and their King: The *Papist* being underhand, let into this Match (tho' not into their intended Design of their Destruction) were mightily

pleased

pleaſed and puff'd up (and no doubt freely bled to thoſe poor neceſſitated and mercenary Miniſters of *State*) in their imagin'd Hopes of bringing about the National Eſtabliſhment of their Religion, by ſuch a Match.

It was firſt propos'd with *Spain*, but after a tedious Courtſhip of five or ſix Years, it was quite broke off, and *France*, no doubt, was the higheſt Bidder; the Match at laſt being concluded in Favour of that Kingdom.

The Advice of thoſe crafty Stateſmen taking Effect, carry'd the covert Face of a Tripple Succeſs in't, tho' it did not appear preſently; the firſt was to the *Catholicks* in general; the ſecond to the poor neceſſitated Courtiers in good Earneſt, for they got the Pence; and the third to the covert Deſign of ruining the *King*, the *Papiſt*, the *Church*, and the *State*, which they ſtruck at, to advance a *Common-wealth*, as they intended, and as they at laſt brought to paſs.

The Match was no ſooner conſummated; but the *Republicans* began to blacken the good King with his Deſigns of introducing *Popery*, and of plucking down the *Church of England*; The *King* and his *Catholick* Subjects could not preſently foreſee their deſign'd Aimes; but this Step did work Wonders to their Cauſe on Foot.

The next was their Advice to the King, to publiſh a Proclamation to enforce the *Book of Sports*, which was pretended to take off the fiery Zeal of the *Puritan* Superſtition, but this Step did alſo Miracles to their Cauſe, for they ſtill gain'd Ground of the King, and after the fining *Pym*, *Burton*, and *Baſtwick* for their treaſonable Books againſt the Government, the Party began to grow in Favour with the Publick, and by Degrees won the Hearts of the deluded People, and they ſtood well in their Affections, that they were elected Members of this bleſs'd Parliament.

But the laſt Advice they gave the King, effectually crown'd their Work, *viz.* The ſending the *Book of Common-*

Common-Prayer to be read in *Scotland*, upon which they took the Opportunity to riſe up in Arms, and ſo invaded the Kingdom of *England*; and this was what his Majeſty admir'd at, that ſo great a Sedition cou'd be rais'd on ſo ſmall a ground, as the ſending his *Common-Prayer-Book* to be read in the Churches of *Scotland*; and then, being at *York*, conſented to call the fatal Parliament, which ruin'd the *Church*, the *King*, the *Catholicks*, and the *State*, which is more fully ſet down in the following Diſcourſe.

The Ordinances, Votes, *and* Reſolves *that were leading towards the Change of the State.*

AN *Ordinance* of both Houſes of Parliament, for the ordering the *Militia* of the Kingdom of *England*, &c. 12 Feb. 1641 Ruſhworth's *Exact Collections*, *Part* 3. *Volum.* 1. *Fo.* 519.

Reſolv'd, that this Anſwer of his Majeſty is a Denyal to both Houſes of Parliament, concerning the *Militia*, and thoſe that adviſed his Majeſty to give this Anſwer, are Enemies to the *State*, and miſchievous Projecters againſt the Defence of the Kingdom. 2*d.* Mar. 1641. *Ruſh. Part* 3. *Vol.* 1. *Fo.* 524.

Reſolv'd, That the Kingdom be forthwith put into a Poſture of Defence, by Authority of both Houſes, in ſuch a Way as is already agreed on by both Houſes of Parliament. 2*d.* Mar. Ruſh. *Part* 3. *Vol.* 1. *Fol.* 526.

Reſolv'd, That the *Ordinance* of the Lords and Commons of Parliament, for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom of *England*, &c. is not any way againſt the *Oath of Allegiance.* 15 Mar. Ruſh. *Part* 3. *Vol.* 1. *Fol.* 534.

Reſolv'd, That the ſeveral Commiſſions granted under the Great Seal to the Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties are illegal and void. Ruſh. *ibid.*

Reſolv'd,

Reſolv'd, That whoſoever ſhall execute any Power over this *Militia* of the Kingdom, and Dominion of *Wales*, by Colour of any Commiſſion of Lieutenancy, without Conſent of both Houſes of Parliament, ſhall be accounted a Diſturber of the Peace of the Kingdom. Ruſh. *ibid.*

Reſolv'd, &c. That in Caſes of extream Danger, and of his Majeſty's Refuſal, the *Ordinance* agreed on by both Houſes, for the *Militia* doth oblige the People, and ought to be Obey'd by the fundamental Laws of this Kingdom. Ruſh. *Part* 3. *Volum* 1. *Fol.* 535.

Reſolv'd, That when the *Lords* and *Commons* in Parliament (which is the ſupream Court of Judicature in the Kingdom) ſhall declare what the Law of the Land is; to have this not only queſtion'd, and controverted, and contradicted, and a Command that it ſhould not be obey'd, is a high Breach of the Priviledge of the Parliament. 16 *Mar.* 1641. Ruſh. *Part* 3. *Vol.* 1 *Fol.* 534.

Reſolv'd, That the declaring Sir *John Hotham*, Traytor, being a Member of the Houſe, is a high Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament. 28 April 1642. Ruſh. *Part* 3. *Vol.* 1. *Fol.* 572.

Reſolv'd, That the Command of his Majeſty to call Captain *Phillip Skippon*, Serjeant, Major General of the Forces of *London*, to attend his Majeſty's Perſon at *York*, is againſt the Law of the Land, and the Liberty of the Subject. 17 May 1642. Ruſh. *Part* 3. *Vol* 1. *Fol.* 690.

Reſolv'd, That it appears that the King (ſeduc'd by wicked Council) intends to make War againſt the Parliament, who in all their Conſultations and Actions) have propos'd no other End unto themſelves but the Care of his Kingdoms, and the Performance of all Duty and Loyalty to his Perſon. 20 May 1642. Ruſh. *Part* 2. *Vol.* 1. *Fol.* 717.

Reſolv'd, That whenſoever the King maketh War upon the Parliament, it is a Breach of the Truſt re-

pos'd

pos'd in him by his People, contrary to his Oath, and tending to the Desolution of this Government. Rush. *Part* 3. *Vol.* 1. *Fol.* 718.

Resolv'd, That whosoever shall serve, or assist him in such Wars, are Traytors by the fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, and have been so adjudged by two Acts of Parliament, and ought to suffer as Traytors. 11 Rich. 2*d*. 1. Hen. 4. Rush. *ibid.*

Resolv'd, That those that are Actors in the putting of the Commission of Array in Execution, shall be esteemed as Disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom, and Betrayers of the Liberty of the Subject. 18 *June* 1642. Rush. *Part* 3. *Vol.* 1. *Fol.* 658.

Resolv'd, That an Army shall be forthwith rais'd for the Security of the King's Person, Defence of both Houses of Parliament, and of those who have obey'd their Orders and Commands; and preserving of the true Religion, (that was then the Pretence) the Laws, Liberty, and Peace of the Kingdom. 12 *July* 1642. Rush. *Part* 3. *Vol.* 1. *Fol.* 755.

Resolv'd, That shall be Commissioners for raising of Moneys, Horse, and Plate, upon the Propositions, and shall have Power to appoint Commissioners to value the Horse, and Treasurers to receive the Money and Plate. 4 *Octo.* 1642. Husbands *Coll. p.* 629.

Resolv'd, That shall have Power to seize and apprehend all Delinquents as have, or do shew themselves opposite and disobedient to the Orders and Proceedings of Parliament. *ibid. p.* 630.

To pass over those ensuing Votes that tended towards the execrable Accomplishment of their Work in the Murther of the King, we shall give ye now their Votes of no more Addresses.

Resolv'd, That they (the *Lords* and *Commons*) will make no further Address, or Application to the King.

Resolv'd, That no Application or Address be made to

to the King by any Perſon whatſoever, without leave of *both Houſes*.

Reſolv'd, That the Perſon or Perſons that ſhall make breach of this Order, ſhall incur the Penalty of High-Treaſon.

Reſolv'd, That the *Lords* and *Commons* do declare, That they will receive no more any Meſſage from the King; and do enjoyn, That no Perſon whatſoever do preſume to receive, or bring any Meſſage from the King to *both*, or *either* Houſes of Parliament, or any other Perſon. *Baker's Chron.* p. 577.

Reſolv'd farther, That no Meſſage be receiv'd from the King, upon pain of Treaſon; and that the General take care of his Perſon; and a Council of War draw up a Charge of Treaſon againſt him. *Baker* p. 585.

——*Jan.* 6. 1648. The Ordinance for the King's Tryal turn'd into an Act of the *Commons* alone; and a Faction of the City ſubborn'd to Petition for Juſtice againſt the King.

Thus was his ſacred Majeſty Voted from one Calamity to another, till they Conſummated their Enterprize in the Diabolical Murther of their Sovereign, and the Change of the Government in State.

Here follows the Petitions, Remonſtrances, Ordinance, Votes, and Reſolves, leading to the alteration and change of the Government in the Church.

THat your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleas'd to concur with the humble Deſires of your People for depriving the Biſhops of their Votes in Parliament, and abridging their immoderate Power uſurp'd over the Clergy. *Huſb. Col.* p. 2.

The King finding that they would abridge the *Lords Spiritual* of their Votes, would not conſent to do the ſame: The Faction, by their procurement, occaſion'd the Mob to riſe, and, *Right* or *Wrong*, they wou'd have the Biſhops down.

Upon which tumult the Biſhops, by ſome deſigning

ing Men of the *Whiggish Party*, perſwaded the *Biſhops* to enter their Proteſt, which they did to this effect:

That whereas your Petitioners are call'd by ſeveral Writs under great Penalties, to attend in Parliament, and have a clear and indubitable Right to Vote in Bills, &c. in Parliament, by the ancient Cuſtoms, Laws, and Statutes of this Realm; and being at ſeveral times violently Menaced, Affronted, and Aſſaulted, by multitudes of People, in coming to perform their Service in the Houſe, they do, in all Humility proteſt, before your Majeſty and the Peers of this Houſe, againſt all Laws, Orders, Votes, Reſolutions, and Determinations, as in themſelves null and of none Effect, which, in their Abſence, have already paſs'd, or ſhall hereafter paſs, during their forced or violent Abſence, Hus. *Fol.* 41. 42.

Now the Lords inſtead of preſerving the Biſhops Right in their Houſe as they ought to have done, they acquaint the *Houſe of Commons* therewith, who orders Mr. *Glin* (in Breach of the Biſhops Priviledge) to go to the Lords, and at their Bar, in the Name of the *Commons*, and of all the *Commons* of *England*, to accuſe them Twelve Biſhops of *High Treaſon*. Hus. 10. 43.

But the Lords Temporal ſuffer'd in their Kind, for it was not long before the Commons voted them uſeleſs too, as you ſhall ſee in the following Diſcourſe.

An *Order* for ſequeſtring the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*. Hus. *Fol.* 233.

An *Ordinance* for regulating the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and for removing ſcandalous Miniſters. *Fol.* 415.

An *Order* for aboliſhing Arch-Biſhops, and Biſhops, and ſettling their Lands upon Truſtees for the Uſe of the Common-wealth. 9 *Octob.* 1646. *Fol.* 922.

An *Order* for the Sale of Biſhops Lands. *Fol.* 932.

Deans and Chapters Lands, *&c.* aboliſhed, 30 *Apr.* Scobel's *Collect. Fol.* 45.

For ſettling the *Preſbytery*. *Fol.* 139.

The Form of Church Government agreed upon, the 29*th* of *Auguſt*, 1648. *Fol.* 165.

Memorandum. You'll find what Work the *Diſſenters* made among the *London* Clergy from the Year 1641 to 1647, Read but *Mercurius Ruſticus*'s general Bill of the Mortality of the Clergy of *London*, he gives this following Account, That in the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls (beſides St. *Paul*'s) they outed 85 Clergymen, P. 257.

In the 16 Pariſhes without the Walls, they outed 14 Clergymen. P. 258.

In the 10 Out-Pariſhes, they outed 9 Clergymen. P. 259.

And in the adjacent Towns, beſides the *Abby* and *Iſlington*, they outed 7 Clergymen. P. *ibid.*

— *Querela Cantabrigienſis*, will tell you what Havock they made in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where they ejected near two hundred, beſides 9 Maſters, and three more dead, to ſay nothing of their Breach of Faith, Sacriledge, Plunder, Impriſonments, and Perſonal Outrages over and above.

Neither did *Oxford*, when it came to their Turn to ſuffer, eſcape any better than *Cambridge* had done before; for no ſooner had his Majeſty's Defeat ended the late Rebellion in the Field, but a new War was rais'd in the *Houſe of Commons*, about dividing the Spoil, in which Conteſt, the *Independant* Party outwitting the *Preſbyterian*, there was no Triumph left for the *Preſbyterian*, but to inſult upon them, they call'd the *Common Enemy*; and being hopeleſs of any other Empire, contented themſelves now to ſit down with the Honour of being Executioners, of deſtroying and doing of Miſchief.

To this End, when the *Independants* found it their Intereſt to gain upon the Nation, by Pretences to Moderation and Liberty of Conſcience, (as of late our Saints have ſo much practiſed) the other Party purſu'd the Covenant Principle of Root and Branch, as vigorouſly as ever: And accordingly the *Preſbyterian* Divines, by Importunity and unweary'd Solicitations at the *Houſe of Commons* Door, and in the Pulpit

Pulpit preſs'd hard, and at laſt procur'd an *Ordinance* for the Viſitation of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, (ſee Mr. *Hen. Wilks*'s Sermon) wherein ten were nam'd (who were formerly Members of the Univerſity, but all of them either expell'd, or cenſur'd for their Demerits) to be Viſitors; and to countenance their Proceedings, about fourteen more Country Gentlemen and Lawyers: But the whole Tranſaction was carry'd on by thoſe good Men, who were to viſit themſelves into the Preferments of this Place: Any five having full Power to hear and determine in all Caſes by the ſaid *Ordinance*, which bore Date 1ſt. *May* 1646.

Accordingly, on the fourth of *June*, They ſummon the Univerſity to appear before them, between the Hours of nine and eleven, and that their Uſurpation might have all neceſſary Formalities, a Sermon was to proceed, where Mr. *Harris* (the Man who was famous for ſanctifying the holding ſix Livings at a Time, and rendring it no Plurality) held forth ſo long, 'till the Time prefix'd was elaps'd, this being obſerv'd by the Vice-Chancellor, who commanded all the Univerſity-men then in Expectation of their Doom in the Convocation Houſe to depart Home.

The Viſitors being in ſome Diſorder by this little Diſappointment, and the Conteſt between the two Juntos growing ſtill higher, the Univerſity-men ſo contriv'd Delays, by putting in little Stops with the Committee in *London*, that thoſe Reformers were forced for a Time to deſiſt.

But in *October* following, having procur'd an Order (dated the 8th, 1647.) for ſending the Vice-Chancellor Dr. *Fell*, Priſoner to *London*, they began a cloſer Siege, and *April* the 6th 1648, return'd in Earneſt to revenge themſelves, not only of the Malignity, but but the Reſiſtance of this Place.

And having with them a Noble Perſon, they make him firſt their Chancellor, and he in Gratitude cre-

ates them Doctors, forcibly breaking open, and rifling the Lodgings of the Heads of Colledges, and rifling the Treasuries, particularly at *Christ's Church*: The Dean being Prisoner in *London*, (where he contracted the Sickness, where soon after he dy'd) the Chancellor attended by a File of Musquetteers, and his Clergy-Bailiffs, breaks open his Lodging, and having for about a Fortnight quarter'd Soldiers upon his Wife, who with her Family was there, she and her Children were violently haled out by the rude Soldiers into the Quadrangle.

Dr. *Shelden*, and Dr. *Hammond* were made Prisoners in the Town; and the Heads of Houses expell'd at that Time, were as follows,

Dr. *Fell*	Dr. *Gardiner*	Dr. *Potter*
Dr. *Shellden*	Dr. *Pain*	Dr. *Pitt*
Dr. *Bayly*	Dr. *Sanderson*	Dr. *Stringer*
Dr. *Oliver*	Dr. *Morley*	Dr. *Mansell*
Dr. *Hammond*	Dr. *Newlin*	Dr. *Walker*
Dr. *Harvey*	Dr. *Ratcliff*	Dr. *Prior*
		Mr. *Whitwick.*

There were expell'd the University, on the 29*th* of *June*, and 7*th* of *July* 1648, One Hundred and Thirty Seven Persons, who were Commanded also by the Governor's Order, to depart the Town, upon Pain of being us'd as Spys; their Expulsion being grounded upon this Order under Written.

Whereas, by several Orders of the Right Honourable Committee of Lords, Resolv'd, *That all and every Person whose Names are underwritten, be depriv'd and remov'd from their respective Places in their several Colledges, and expell'd the University for their high Contempt of the Authority of Parliament, and the Execution of the Order aforesaid, hath been referr'd to Us, the Visiters of this University.*

We therefore do require all, and every of the Persons, whose Names are here under-Written, forthwith to remove accordingly. And in case any Person, or Persons, refuse

to

to Obey, and Remove, the Soldiers of this Garriſon are, by Order of the Lords and Commons aforeſaid, deſired to cauſe the ſaid Orders to be put in Execution. By Order of the Viſiters.

Sign'd by *Ra. Auſtin*,
Rich. How,
Walter Dayrel, &c.

After this went on, but by leſſer Numbers, and upon ſeveral Pretences, to make a thorough Reformation; Ejecting ſome for refuſing the Engagement; others for Abſence, and ſome few for ſubmitting too late: It may be obſerv'd that of the Univerſity Men, who were Viſiters, all but two, were obnoxious to the Old Eſtabliſh'd Univerſity.

Chinel had been deny'd his Degree, *Wilkinſon* had been queſtion'd for a Sermon before the War, which he had Preach'd at St. *Maries*; *Mills* had from his Infancy been a Rebel to his Governors in *Chriſt-Church*, and was expell'd by the King's expreſs Command; *Corbet* had been queſtion'd by the *Locall Viſiter*, Sir *N. B.* Mr. *Wilkinſon* and *Rogers* were for their engaging againſt his Majeſty, by his Order, remov'd from their head Ships: So that only Mr. *Reynolds* remains, and Mr. *Harris*, who were not viſibly pre-engaged, upon Spight as well as Intereſt.

So ſoon as they were come, Mr. *Reynolds* became Dean of *Chriſt-Church*; *Harris* Preſident of *Trinity*; *Chinel* of St. *John*'s; Old Dr. *Wilkinſon* Fellow of *Magdalen*'s, and *Canon* of *Chriſt-Church*; Dr. *Mills* Studient and Cannon of *Chriſt-Church*, both together.

As ſoon as entred, they fell to dividing the Spoil, in *Magdalen*'s they ſhare the Stock of Money left from the Founders Time as ſacred; there, and elſewhere, they made Havock of Woods, nay, fell the Timber of the very Colledge from off the Walls, ſo they did at *Chriſt-Church*) rack the Tenants; inſomuch, that in *Chriſt-Church*, the *Dean* and *Canons* there, (in the ſhort Time they were poſſeſs'd of it) purchas'd more

Lands

Lands than all their Predeceſſors had done from the Time of the Foundation to their Coming.

As to their Reformation of Manners, they made moſt Colledges publick Tippling-Houſes: Strong Beer and Ale being ſold in the Colledge-Butteries, and ſent for into the Town as frequently as from common Ale-Houſes.

The Advance of Learning, was laying aſide all Scholaſtick Exerciſe, and running after *Extemporary Sermons*, and then repeating them.

The Reformation of *Religion* was the laying aſide all the Devotions of the Church, and particular Founders; nay, of the *Lord's Prayer*, inſomuch that there were not left four Perſons in the whole Univerſity, who durſt repeat it before their Sermons; the perfect Abolition of the Communion, it being not ſo much as once adminiſtred during the whole time of their Reign.

And it is remarkable, that after the great Clamour againſt the Vice in this Univerſity; no Man, during the whole Fury of this Viſitation, was ejected for any Thing but his Loyalty, and for not daring to violate his Oaths of Allegiance to his Prince, his Oaths to the Univerſity, and to his local Statutes, nay, every one of theſe Gentlemen which puniſh'd this their Conſideration of their Duty, were likewiſe oblig'd by the ſame Oaths, and thus fell the Church of *England*'s Clergy as well as the King.

Here follows the ſpecial Treatment that the Nobility, Gentry and Commonality met with for their Loyalty to their King, and for ſtanding tite for the Right, Liberties, and Properties from the ſlaviſh Hand of their Enemies, &c.

A Declaration of the *Lords* and *Commons*.

That the Eſtates of all Delinquents, Malignants, (for ſo they call Loyaliſt) ſhall be towards the Charge Publick of the Kingdom. 8 *Sept.* 1642, Exact Coll. p. 609.

An

An Ordinance for aſſeſſing Malignants, p. 900.

And Ordinance againſt paying of Rents due to Malignants, fol. 11.

An Ordinance for ſequeſtring Delinquents Eſtates. 1ſt *Apr.* 1643. fol. 13 —Ditto Fol. 33.

An Additional Ordinance for ſeizing Horſe and Goods of Malignants in the Eaſtern Aſſociation. 2 *May* fo. 155.

An Additional Ordinance for ſequeſtring Delinquents Eſtates in Lancaſhire. fol. 163.

An Order for publiſhing the Ordinance of Sequeſtration of the King, Queen, and Prince's Revenue. fol. 333.

An Order for publiſhing the Ordinance for Felling of Timber in Waltham *Forreſt, and out of Delinquents Woods, for the Uſe of the Navy*, fol. 482.

And for the taking off the fifth Part from Delinquents Wives. fo. 726.

An Order for all ſuch as have born Arms againſt the Parliament, to depart the City before the 6th of Apr. *next.* 31ſt *Mar.* 1646 fo. 873.

An Order for Cavileers to depart 20 *Miles from the City of* London, *by* May *the* 12*th. May* 6. 1646, 883.

An Order for executing of Legal Proceſs againſt any Incuſtody for Delinquents, &c. fo. 890.

An Order to diſable Delinquents to bear any Office, or Place of Truſt, or have any Voice, or Vote in Elections. 4 *Octob.* 1647. *Scobell's* Col. fo. 135.

An Act prohibiting any Perſon to be King in England *and* Ireland. *ibid.*

The Kingly Office in England *and* Ireland *aboliſh'd.* 17 *Mar.* 1648. p. 2. fol. 7

The Houſe of Peers aboliſh'd. fol. 8.

An Act for the Sale of the Goods, and Perſonal Eſtate of the late King, Queen, and Prince. 4 *July* 1649. fo. 46.

An Act for the Sale of their Honours Mannors and Lands. 16 *July*, fol. 51.

An Act for the Removing all Papiſt *Officers and Soldiers of Fortune, and divers other Delinquents from* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and confining them within five Miles of their Dwellings.* 26 *Feb.* 1649. fol. 104.

An

An Act for the Sale of Goods belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince. 17 *July*, 1651. fol. 173.

Correſpondence prohibited with Charles Stuart, *or his Party.* 12 *Aug.* 1651. fol. 178.

An Act making void all Honours or Dignities given by the late King, ſince the 4*th of* January, 164*1. Feb.* 4*th* 1651. fol. 178.

An Act for diſabling Delinquents to bear Office, or to have any Voice or Vote in Election of any publick Officers. 8 *Octob.* 1651. fol. 209.

An Act for expoſing to Sale diuers Caſtles, Honours, Houſes, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince; 31 *Dec.* 1652. fol 227.

And an Act for renouncing and diſannulling the pretended Title of Charles Stuart. fol. 371. 1656.

Thus you may behold the many cunning Intrigues the Saints took to ſtrengthen, (and for ever, if poſſible) to eſtabliſh themſelves, to the utter Ruin of all, *viz.* the *King*, the *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Clergy*, and *Commonalty* of this Land; and having lay'd before you their late Scheme of their Pious and glorious *Reformation* of the *Church* and *State*, which was carry'd on with Cryes and Fears of *Popery*, *Slavery*, and *Arbitrary Government* then, ſo my Lords and Gentlemen whenever the ſaid Cry does infeſt your Ears, take Care how you are again poyſon'd with the Leven of of the *Phariſee*, leſt the Monarchy, the Hierarchy, and the Houſe of Peers be again aboliſh'd; and perchance then it may be for ever, and you, Gentlemen, which make up the Commonality of *England*, be for ever made incapable of bearing any Office, or Place of Truſt, or have any Voice, or Vote in Elections for the future: I ſay it behoves you every one in your high Dignities, Places of Honour, and Callings, that whene'er you hear thoſe Cryes to look to your ſelves, leſt you all fall again into the ſame Diſaſter, and never riſe more, which God of his infinite Mercy prevent, *Amen* and *Amen*.

FINIS.